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for a better state of international relations from the commanding platform of a world congress.

However, we are not in the least alarmed lest the cause suffer permanent loss, or even retardation, through the failure of a single congress. The international gatherings are only the larger expression of the vital and ever deepening movements of thought and sentiment on behalf of a new international order which are in process within the nations. These popular national peace currents are now too deep and wide and strong to suffer a serious arrest. They will find appropriate methods of making themselves felt if turned momentarily out of their usual channels. The peace organizations are everywhere gaining steadily in numbers, resources and influence. Their principles and policies are no longer either ridiculed or ignored. They are generally recognized by thoughtful men and women in all parts of the world as sound and practicable. They have already received the sincere approval and open support of many of the foremost public men of the day and of many of the governments themselves. Certainly the cause of human brotherhood and international peace is going steadily on to complete success.

Let none of our friends, therefore, feel the least discouraged because the annual Congress has failed. Our cause has not failed, or lost ground. It is certainly much stronger at the present time than ever before. Its prospect of complete success in the near future looms large on the international horizon. Let us do another season's work for it which, in point of faith and earnest working devotion, shall put into the shade all that we have heretofore done. He that loses his life in this great cause shall find it again in the larger and richer and nobler life on which the world of men and of nations has already entered.

Editorial Notes.

The Central American Court of Justice.

The International Court established at Cartago has proved from its short history all that its friends could reasonably have expected of it. Louis Anderson, ex-Minister of Foreign Affairs of Costa Rica, one of the leading delegates who established this Court at the Central American Conference held in Washington in 1907, said recently in an interview:

"I believe the Court of Cartago, the Central American Court of Justice, has accomplished much. The award which was made in the Guatemala-Honduras-Salvador affair has proved that the Court means business. It is an institution which is fixed, and its decrees will stand. I think it will be the most powerful influence for harmony and peace, and will bring about the reign of improvement and civilization which is destined to make Central America great and prosperous in future years."

The success of this Court, the first permanent judicial body to sit regularly on cases between nations, will go

far to rid the Central American Republics of their dangers of war, and, consequently, of their outlay for military preparations; but, more than that, it will give other nations new confidence in the efficacy of arbitral justice and confer upon them similar moral and economic benefits. To attain this end it will promote what has so long been needed and ought soon to be realized — a real High Court of the Nations with judges equitably apportioned among them according to some satisfactory standard to be agreed upon. If these republics show that they respect justice, the great nations, who now hesitate to recognize the equality of the Central American States with themselves in the constitution of an International Court, will be inclined to trust their cases to jurists appointed from small countries. And if the Latin Americans, as a whole, see that there is such a thing as international justice by means of courts, they will be more ready than they were at the time of the second Hague Conference to trust themselves to their stronger neighbors, if for any reason these should happen to predominate in the choice of judges when the new Court of Arbitral Justice, proposed by the American delegates to the second Hague Conference, is established. Therefore of Louis Anderson and his colleagues in Central America we expect much, and, for the world's sake as well as theirs, hope for the best possible results from their International Court. Humanity will be ennobled and its heroisms enriched wherever justice by law supersedes injustice by force.

Labor's Duty to Peace.

The call sent out by President Alphonse Verville, M. P., for the convention of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada, that was held in the city of Quebec in September, recognized emphatically the duty of the unions to discourage efforts that are now being made by the alarmists, in the name of imperial defense, to militarize Canada. That country has been hitherto, and we hope will continue to be, justly noted as a place where oppressive war debts and budgets for war preparations are unknown. Canada, like the United States, needs more money for the exploitation of her vast farming districts, the development of her manufactures, the improvement of her roads and harbors, the extension of her docks, canals and railways, the erection of useful public buildings, and the promotion of education. She needs it for the welfare of her working classes, especially considering the depression of the past two years.

"At no period in its history," said the call, "has the Congress had a more important duty to perform. Apart altogether from the important legislation of the Dominion Parliament and of the Provincial Legislatures, the ever pressing demands of the amelioration of industrial condi-

tions and the betterment of the whole of our industrial forces,—apart from these altogether, a pronouncement is urgently needed upon the present jingo propaganda for military training in the schools, military and naval equipment. Canada is a country of peace. The problem of living in time of peace is difficult enough without having foisted upon us a vast expenditure for non-productive, but highly destructive, effort. 'War is Hell' for the workingman. Labor cannot afford to be silent at this critical juncture, but should unite with all peace loving citizens of Canada to squelch in its incipency the forced sentiment that would involve us in the quarrels of other lands."

Stirring words like these, addressed to the masses of the people in a language that they can understand, and by leaders whom they trust, in connection with meetings at which they can express their own opinions, are sure to have weight eventually with the statesmen who vote for warships and make appropriations for the maintenance of soldiers. These statesmen will hesitate, in fear of loss of their constituency, to follow England and Europe in the adoption of their pauperizing policy of defense. And this kind of sentiment should be heard everywhere. It is only by speaking out bravely on this vital question of armaments that a change for the better can come within a reasonable time. Wherever workingmen meet, whether in the United States or Canada, to consider the problem of their own betterment, they should demand as one of the essential conditions for it the limitation of armaments; and they should condemn as foolish the extreme militarist programs that even in peaceful countries, like the United States and Canada, are becoming, or have partisans that want them to become, the regular order of the day.

Something over a year ago Mr. Chester Dewitt Pugsley of Peekskill, N. Y., offered, through the Mohonk Conference, a prize of \$50.00 for the best essay written by an American college student on the peace movement. The prize was won by Mr. L. B. Bobbitt, a Johns Hopkins sophomore. Honorable mention was given to several other students, who also distinguished themselves by doing good work. Some of the competitors attended the last Mohonk Conference, and the presentation of the prize was one of the most interesting features of the week. Inspired by the success of this competition, and moved by an ever-deepening interest in the peace cause, Mr. Pugsley has enabled the Conference to offer a new prize of \$100.00 for 1910. The topic to be written on is "International Arbitration," but this may include any subject specifically treated in the "Conventions for the Pacific Settlement of International Disputes," adopted by the first and second Hague Conferences, or in the "Draft Convention Relative to the Creation of a Judicial Arbitration Court," agreed to at the second Hague Confer-

ence. "The term 'undergraduate student' applies only to one who, in a college or scientific school, is doing the work prescribed for the degree of bachelor or its technical equivalent." The essays are to be from three thousand to five thousand words in length. The judges are Hon. Richard Bartholdt, President Butler of Columbia University, and Prof. George Grafton Wilson of Brown University. The prize will be awarded at the Mohonk Conference in May next, to which the winner will be invited. Full information as to details will be given by Mr. H. C. Phillips, secretary of the Mohonk Conference, Mohonk Lake, Ulster County, N. Y. Mr. Pugsley's idea of offering these prizes is commendable, and is a valuable aid in the progress of the peace movement. Some of the best ideas ever suggested to statesmen as to the formation of a Court and Congress of Nations were the outcome of a prize of \$1,000 offered for the best essay on that subject in the early days of the American Peace Society. The Charles Sumner prize at Harvard has fostered an interest in the study of peace problems, and the prizes awarded in connection with oratorical contests have stimulated deep interest in the subject among students of the Western colleges. Many an influential man to-day can look back to his college days and recall that his first incentive to study the peace movement came from the offer of a college prize.

The Mystic Peace Convention.

The forty-third anniversary convention of the Universal Peace Union of Philadelphia was held at Mystic, Conn., August 15 to 18, Alfred H. Love presiding. Among the speakers were Dr. Jesse Holmes of Swarthmore College, who spoke on "Educational Peace." Dr. Holmes reviewed the work among the colleges of the country in the interest of the peace cause. Other speakers were, Mr. Ellwood Roberts, whose topic was "Peace from a Quaker's Standpoint"; Rev. I. N. Peightel of Greencastle, Pa., who spoke on "Our Basis of Hope"; and James L. Tryon, Assistant Secretary of the American Peace Society, who gave an address on "The Peace Movement and The Hague." The list of speakers also included Rev. J. D. Long of Brooklyn, N. Y., Mrs. Susan Fessenden of Boston, and Mrs. Julia B. G. Plummer of Providence, R. I. The appointment of Mrs. Mildred R. Palmer of Philadelphia as a peace evangelist was announced. President Taft was elected an honorary vice-president of the Union. Letters of regret were received from Ambassador Bryce and Secretary Root. Resolutions were passed recommending that, if soldiers must be maintained, they should be employed at police duty, instead of being kept in idleness, and deploring the mimic war game recently held in Massachusetts as a mistake and a useless expense.

William Lloyd Garrison's death takes away one of the truest, staunchest and most radical friends which the cause of peace has ever had. He hated war as an essential evil. He was a consistent non-resistant, refusing to have anything to do with the use of brute force and violence in behalf of any interest whatever. His many papers on war were always able, lucid, trenchant, uncompromising. He went so far as practically to refuse to coöperate with that class of friends of peace who, while holding that war may sometimes be morally justifiable, believe that it is so terrible a thing that all good men should unite in trying to abolish it from the earth. In this position he was in disagreement with many of those who hold the same radical views about war, but who believe that the coöperation of all men is to be welcomed who, whatever may be their views as to the justifiableness of war at times, yet sincerely desire to see it abolished and a reign of peace by friendship and law established throughout the earth. Mr. Garrison was, in the deepest and widest sense of the word, a humane man. He was whole-heartedly in favor of whatever he believed promotive of the good of humanity, and just as strongly opposed to everything restrictive of liberty, right, justice and the welfare of individuals, races or nations. The influence of such a man cannot die.

News from the Field.

The Northern California Peace Society, a preliminary organization of which was effected last year, completed its organization on the 28th of August. Its headquarters are at Berkeley, and it begins with over fifty members. It is organized as a Branch of the American Peace Society. The president of the society is W. Altman Gates, who lives at Berkeley, but has his office in San Francisco. The other officers are as follows: First vice-president, Prof. Leon J. Richardson, University of California, department of schools and colleges; second vice-president, Dr. I. N. McCash, LL.D., Berkeley, department Sunday schools and churches; third vice-president, Rev. Mead A. Kelsey, Berkeley, department of libraries; fourth vice-president, Friend W. Richardson, Berkeley *Gazette*, the press; fifth vice-president, Rev. Edward L. Parsons, Berkeley, department of lectures and study circles; executive committee, A. W. Naylor, president First National Bank, Berkeley, Dr. Charles R. Brown, Oakland, Hon. Thomas E. Hayden, president board of education, San Francisco; secretary-treasurer, Robert C. Root, Pacific coast representative of the American Peace Society. The society will coöperate with that of Southern California in carrying on a vigorous campaign of peace education on the Pacific coast.

The Permanent Executive Committee of the Pennsylvania Conference for International Arbitration and Peace (518 Stephen Girard Building, Philadelphia) has prepared a leaflet of suggestive programs for Peace Day, May 18. A number of such suggestive programs are now

in existence, following the original ones prepared by the American Peace Society.

Rev. Hiram W. Thomas, D. D., pastor of the People's Church, Chicago, and a strong and eloquent advocate of peace among the nations, died August 12. In early life he was a Methodist preacher, but later became a liberal. "For over twenty years," says *Unity*, "he stood at the centre of the great city and from the platform of a downtown theatre spoke every Sunday morning to a vast audience. His parish was the Mississippi valley, and many of his parishioners shaped their business itinerary and timed their visits to Chicago in such a way as to include the Sunday service at McVicker's theatre." Until a few months before his death, Dr. Thomas was the president of the Chicago Peace Society, from which he resigned on account of ill health. He often gave public addresses in behalf of the cause of peace. His sermon, preached at the World's Columbian Exposition, on "The Things that Unite Mankind," will long be remembered by many as an inspiration.

Dr. W. F. Mallalieu, Bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church and an earnest, active member of the American Peace Society, has been publishing in the Methodist *Christian Advocates* and other papers a number of able articles on various phases of the peace movement. Some of the titles of his articles are: "The Opportunity of the United States" (*Northwestern Christian Advocate*), "The Wreck and Waste of War" (*Michigan Christian Advocate*), "Four Dreadnaughts and Forty Millions" (*Central Christian Advocate*), "The Folly of Christendom" (*Pittsburgh Christian Advocate*), "Christendom Needs Christianizing" (*The Baltimore Methodist*), etc. The kind of service which Bishop Mallalieu is thus rendering to the cause of peace and, we may say, of Christianity in the large, is of the very highest order.

The annual meeting of the International Peace Bureau, which was to have met at Stockholm the 30th of August, and had to be put off owing to the postponement of the Peace Congress, will meet at Brussels, in the Central Office of the International Institutions, on October 8, at 4 P. M., and continue its sessions on the 9th. The Standing Committee of the Bureau will hold a meeting at the same place at 2 P. M., October 8, before the annual meeting of the Bureau. Mr. A. H. Fried announces that a meeting for the completion of the organization of the International Press Peace Union will be held at Brussels during the time of the annual meeting of the Peace Bureau.

E. T. Moneta, the distinguished leader of the peace movement in Italy and recipient last December of one-half the Nobel Peace Prize, gave his Nobel lecture in the Institute Hall, Christiania, on the 25th of August. His subject was "Peace and Justice in Italian Tradition," and the lecture was most enthusiastically received. The audience was a distinguished one. In the evening a banquet was given to Mr. Moneta by the Nobel Committee, at which a number of prominent persons were present, among them the Italian Charge d'Affairs, the American Minister, Hon. John Lund, Mr. and Mrs. Edwin D. Mead and others.

The next Italian National Peace Congress will be held in November.